News From Buenos Ayres.

INDIAN THOUBLES—STATE OF THE SOUTHERN PRON-TIES—A BATTLE AND VICTORY—ORIME NEAR THE OITY—THE REVOLUTIONISTS—BRAZILIAN POLI-TICS—A MISSION TO THE PARANA. We have received files of the British Packet, dated at

Suenos Ayres, on November 17, for which we are indebted o Capt. Lancaster, of the ship Parana.

From a private letter, dated at Buenos Ayres, 19th of November, we have the following extract:— The Indians are encroaching upon the frontiers of this country, driving the people off the estancias, burning their houses and taking their cattle. Col. Oleveri has contracted with the government to raise an armed colony of six hundred men, with their families, for the frontier

beyond the river Salinas.

The Packet of latest date has the following notice of affairs on the Southern frontier:- "As regards the South, nother week of mortal anxiety. On the 9th November a party penetrated as far as the Arroyo Chico, from Tau dil twelve or fourteen leagues inland, burning, destroy-ing, and carrying off cattle wherever they came. Of the extent of their depredations, we are still ignorant: but it is with reason feared to be the most disastrous invasion that has yet taken place. We have this information from sources that leaves no doubt on our mind as to its truth and we hold it both cruel and impelitie to conceal or disguise the real state of the case. On the 5th of Novem ber General Hornos was at the Azul. A torce of 500 had been detached to protect Tandil and the Loberia. Nothing seen or known of the Indians after the affair of the of October. The report on 'Change yesterday of their being at the Camerones, requires confirmation. The groups said to have been seen in that direction, may pos-sibly have been the forces of Echenagusia, en route for

sibly have been the forces of Echemagusis, on route for the Azul."

General Hornos had defeated a large force of Indians in the latter end of O ctober, and the Packet in commenting on the victory, says:—It is not unlikely that there may be an understanding between the Indian Caciques and the fact of a simultaneous movement in the capital, and all along the line of frontier, from the Arroyo del Medio to Tapalogue, leaves hardly a doubt on the point. Thanks to our civil dissensions, Calfacura has become a political entity. Emboldened by the affair of May, elated by the ruthless carnage of San Antonio, and dazzled with the success and impunity that have attended his recent incursions, it is no lenger a starveling marauder, prowling in quest of a scanty and precarious meal, with whom we have to do; but with a recognised chief, invoking political rights, asserting territorial boundaries, and supported by a brute force, deficient as yet in dicipline and equipment, but formidable from its numerical strength and its absolutes ubordination to the will of an ambitious leader. What the numbers on either idde in the late action were is matter of vague cenjecture. That of the Indians has been variously stated at 2,000, 2,600, 3,000, and incidentally at 4,000. Truth may lie between, and perhaps 3,000 may be assumed as a fair average.

An attempt had been made to murder a family named

between, and perhaps 3,000 may be assumed as a fair average.

An attempt had been made to murder a family named Planes, consisting of four persons, near the city.

In the sevolutionary line Busics was supposed to have gained the North; of Flores and Baltar, nothing was positively known. The attempt has turned out a complete failure. The Oriental government has ordered the Argentine emigrants to be retired from the coast, against which Costa Busics and Garcia have reclaimed.

The British Packet of Nov. 10th says:—It is understeed that Senor Pena and suite will rary shortly start for the Farans. Some of the points likely to be treated are undergoing a precious discussion by the press, that we fear may tend to retard rather than expedite a solution.

lution.

While preparations are being made to withdraw the Brazilian forces from Montevideo, it is asserted that reinforcements, and in large numbers, have entered by the Montevideo from the control from the co

Rio Grande frontier.

It is said that the armed negotiation is to be renewed between Brazil and Paraguay, and that Admiral Grendell may very shortly be expected to take cammand of the naval expedition. This looks serious.

A new corps Operatique, under the direction of Mr. Achilles L rim, was about to make its début in the Argentine theatre. The reputation of the prima donna, Madame Sophie Vera Lorini, stood very high in the city.

The Naval Retired List.

[From the Buffalo Express, Dec. 28]

We thick we speak advisedly when we say that no measure connected with the public service of our country since its organization as a republic, has been fraught with so much wrong and insult to its people, as have been inflicted upon the officers of the naval arm of our defence, through the sa called "Retired List," within the past year. The measure is not only wrong in principle, but palpably dishonorable to the country in its practices. It does not discriminate wisely or justly in reducing the active force of naval officers, but is made a mere machine of favoritism, by which men are placed and displaced with little, if any, regard to experience, ability or the cialm which long ano faithful service interpesse. Such, under our observation, hav been its workinas thus far, and hence we hose that Congress will at an early day provide for its amendment or total abregation.

Two instances of favorant wrong have fallen under our

ability or the cuaim which long and faithful service interposes. Such, under our observation, has been its workinss thus far, and hence we hope that Congress will at an early day provide for its amendment or total abregation. The one is that of Commander O. Bullus, who was for some years commander of the United States steamer Michigan, on the Lakes, a gallant, capable and faithful officer, whose services to his country have been eminent in character; and the other, that of Commander Nicholas, who was in command of the same vessel at the time of his dismissal from service. These officers have been wronged in the action of the government under the "Retired List." The public interest has also suffered deeply by this misguided policy. These considerations demand from the government prompt reparation. We think that when all the facts connected with the action of the Naval Commission under the late law shall be laid before Congress, that body will become at once satisfied of the entire misinterpretation of its spirit and intent by those who have administered it. We have no idea that the law regarding that matter ever contemplated that an efficer who knew who duty, and had always manifested a disposition to do it, would be removed from the "active list" and placed in the humilating position of a penioner. We cannot think that Congress would intentionally be party to the grievous wrong of throwing capable and gallant officers out of service and the line of promotion, thus crushing all their future hopes and ambition of higher rank, to give place to men far their inferiors in every point of view. And yet such has been the effect of this law. The best talent and most sterling bravery have been sent into retiracy and implied disgrace visited upon good and true men, while juniors in the service have been restout of view. And yet such has been the effect of this law. The best talent and most sterling bravery have been sent into retiracy and implied disgrace, and the ment of the petitions to Congress for redress, "max to can

## Superior Court-Part First.

Before Chief Justice Oakley. ACTION AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY. ACTION AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

JAN. 8.— William Jellinghaus vs. the New York Insurance Company.— This cause was tried three times before, and the testimony adduced on former occasions was now read to the jury. It was to recover the amount of a policy of insurance on a quantity of hardware, which was imported to New York from Bremen, and was found, on its arrival here, to be damaged by the sea water. The goods were sent to auction and sold, and the plaintiff sues for the balance between the amount realized at the sale and the amount insured for. Verdict for plaintiff, \$1,669.22.

Superior Court—Part Second.

Before Hon. Judge Duer.

ACTION AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.

JAN. 8.—William Chapman vs. the New York and New Haven Railroad Company.—The plaintiff in this case complains that he was the owner of a passenger ticket on the defendant' railroad, between Hunt's Hridge and the city of New York and Harlem Railroad Company and the New York and Harlem Railroad Company and the New York and Harlem Railroad Company and the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the purpose of being transported to New York, and while upon a part of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the purpose of being transported to New York, and while upon a part of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the purpose of being transported to New York, and while upon a part of the New York and Harlem railroad used by both companies, the plaintiff alleges that, through the negligent conduct of the New Haven Railroad Company's servants, the train in which he was seated came violently into collision with a freight train belonging to the defendants. The collision occurred before daylight in the morning, while it was rainy, foggy and dark; the plaintiff was greatly bruised, and otherwise injured by the collision, and has been subjected to great expense for medicines and medical attendance. Damages are laid at \$10.000. The defendants deny negligence, and contend that if the plaintiff received any injury by the collision.

SCARITY OF LABOURDS IN MARNIAND—The Rockville

SCARCITY OF LABORERS IN MARYLAND.—The Rockville (Md.) Journal complains of great scarcity of laborers in that county, and adds:—"A full grows man readily commands from \$115 to \$120 per annum, and from \$12 to \$15 per month. If the able bodied men who lounge and loaf about the cities, living from hand to mouth upon the hap-hazard employment they would get there, would seek the country, they would find constant demand for their labor at lucrative prizes; and while they would be happier and better off, we would road less of sufering in the cities."

Yankee Encroachments in Contral America.

[From the Paris Pays, Dec. 13.]

We have received from M. Harran, Minister Plenipstentary from Honduras, a letter in which he projects against an assertion contained in an article in this journal uncer date of Nov. 11, on the last revolution of Contral America. We said in that article, in a resume of the principal acts of encroachment on the part of the Americans of the North, that they had purchased a portion of the republic of Horduras. M. Hertan affirms that this is an erroneous assertion, and he takes as text this pretended error to found on its complaint of the levity with which certain Freuch journals become the propagators of false news wherever there is question of remote countries.

the republic of Horduras. M. Herran aftirms that this is an erroneous assertion, and he takes as text this pretended error to found on it a complaint of the levity with which certain French journals become the propagators of false news wherever there is question of remote countries.

We do not take upon ourselves to reply on behalf of the journals which, according to M. Herran, have merited this reproach. But with regard to ourselves, it was not lightly that we inserted the phrase that he objects to. One of the principal organs of the United States—the New York Herand—lately announced as fact of public notoriety, that the Territory of Honduras was for asle. On several occasions the Spanish journals of Central America, and even of New Grenada, have protested against this putting up of the State to public auction. General Gutridole, in his proclamation of the 25th of November, 1854, to his countrymen, made it one of his grievances against the President, and we have at present before us an official procidity of the government of Son Sa vador, of which M. Herran Is also the representative, against the sale made by Honduras to the America for Foreign Affairs of San Salvador, and it has been followed up by other protests of the same kind on the part of the governmen s of Central America.

Is it accessary for us to add that the concession made to Mr. Squier, formerly the American Minister, of the railload which traverses the country from ocean to ocean, and which is at present in progress of construction, has induced American emigration and numerous purchases of land along the whole extent of the line All these facts are now of public motoristy. The United States regard Honduras as one of their colonies. In signalizing, norrover, this tendency of the North American to some similar proposition of the States of Central America, to which we pointed out the encoachments of North American one of the facts have we received from M. Herran, should have regarded that as an accusation and as a censure which was in reality only

America, and from Europe Itself, for M. Dardano, the Sardinian Consul, is at present one of its riches; proprietors.

If the Pays newspaper considers that a State sells itself because it makes concessions or sales of lands to foreigners, it only remains for it to accuse France, England and Austria of selling themselves in like manner, by the numerous concessions of this sort which they have made to different companies. This accusation equally touches Cota Rica, for that State has itself made a concession of land, from one sea to the other, to the French, and another concession of land, of the same extent; to Mr. Bulwer, formerly Minister from Great Britain to the government of the United States.

With regard to the interoceanic railroad, which is at present, according to you, in progress of execution, and of which the concession has been granted to Mr. Squier, fermerly the American Minister, I have the honor to observe to you that the company that undertakes it must be English, French and American in its construction; that each nation will have the same rights and the same interests, and that Mr. Squier, whom I know personally, is at present in Paris, busy in making France a participator in the advantages of this wast enterprise.

In the hope that this rectification will have a luckler fate than the preceding one, I beg of you, and if put to it, demand it as a right, that you shall insert it textually in your next number.

it, Gemand it as a line of the second of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Honduras,
HERRAN.

Railroad Accidents.

With the advent of the new year we find a great accumulation of railroad accidents, the cause of some of which may be traced to the recent heavy snow storms which have spread over nearly the whole Northern section of the country:

ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

On the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on the 3d inst., the morning train from Baltimore, and the afternoon express train from Wheeling, came in collision near the Kingwood tunnel, causing considerable damage to the cars and locomotive, and killing a fireman named Redding, whose body was found about two hours after the acciding, whose body was found about two hours after the accars and locomotive, and killing a fireman named Redding, whose body was found about two hours after the accident, buried in the wreck. One of the engineers was
considerably burnt, and several other persons connected
with the trains were slightly injured, but the passengers
all escaped, with the exception of some slight burns received by coming in contact with the stoves. The two
engines, built by Messrs. Benmead, were very much damaged, both catching fire, and destroying all the woodwork, burning out the boilers, and aimost rendering
them useless. The baggage and smoking cars were somewhat damaged, but the concussion breaking the couplings, threw the pa-senger cars back on the track, and
they ecaped injury. Baitimore time is used on the road,
and the cause of the accident was difference in the
watches of the conductors, owing probably to the fact
that telegraphic communication had been suspended for
several days between Baitimore and Wheeling by the
storm of last week breaking the wires.

ANOTHER ON THE SAME ROAD.

Another accident occurred at plane No. 1, about forty miles from Baltimore on the 4th Inst. Two burthen trains were passing up the plane, and when near the summit, about a dozen coal hoppers and several house cars, by the breaking of a coupling started down the plane with accumulating velocity, and came in contact with the engine of the train following up. The collision was so great that a heavy burthen car was thrown into a field of the reads side, a second one was crushed to fragments, and several of the iron coal hoppers were strewn around on the road. The cars from Cumberland were detained several heurs in removing the wiecked cars and clearing the track. No one was injured.

On the reading goal.

detained several heurs in removing the wrecked cars and clearing the track. No one was injured.

ON THE READING BOAD.

A shocking accident, which resulted in the loss of life, occurred on the Reading Railroad near Norristown, Pa, on the 5th inst. A coal train had broken down on the track, and the locomotive was taken from the passenger train to push the wreck out of the way. After performing this work, and when the ergine was about to be reatached to the passenger train, Mr. Edward Preston, the baggege master, was caught between the tender and baggege ar and crushed about the stomach in such a shocking manner that he died in an hour and a half at Norristown, whither he was conveyed. The deceased was much esteemed. He leaves a wife and two children.

ON THE ALBANY NORTHERN BOAD.

We learn from the Troy Times that as the 6 o'clock train, on the 5th instant, on the Albany Northern Railroad, had just left Johnsonville, the engine ran into a team containing two men, which was crossing the track, instantly killing the horses and one of the men, and injuring the other so badly that he died during the night. Both of the gentlemen were farmers, residing in Pittatown, men of character and standing, and leave families. Mr. Abel Welling, who died instantly, had his neck broken, while Mr. Peadle's head was badly crushed; he was taken up invensible and died without recovering his consciourness. It is stated that the track had no reflector before the engine, and no alarm of any kind was given as the train approached the crossing. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity, and the road is severely censured.

ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROAD.

On the 3d instant a freight train on the Illinois Central Road parted one of the couplings of the cars about tone mile this side of the fourteen mile station, and two or three of the cars were left on the spot, standing on the bridge, without the engineer or conductor being aware of it. The cars remained at this place until the passenger train on the Chicago, Alon and St. Louis railroad came along. The men in the freight train say that they went out on the track and swung their lamps to warn the passenger train of the danger, but that the oil congealing in the lamps, it being a very cold night, they were extinguished, and they were compelled to go back to the cars again to thaw them out, during which operation the train eame rushing up, and they had just time to step out again when a collision took place. The locomotive of the Alton and St. Louis train was dashed off the bridge by the collision, and the engineer had his wifst broken. The freight cars of the Illinois Central train were much smashed up, but fortunstely, and one might add miraculously, no lives were lost.

CAMPEN AND AMBOY ROAD.

A collision took place between three and four o'clock on the 5th instant on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, above Burlington, between the way train and freight train, in consequence of the former running out of the time. The engine and one car were badly smashed, as we are informed that the engineer, fireman and a brakeman were considerably injured. The former had his leg broken. It is surprising that more accidents do not happen on this road, in consequence of an many trains being it in over a sirgle track.

Superior Court—General Torms.

Superior Court—General Torm.

Before Hon. Judges Bosworth and Woodraff.

Jan. 7—The Forrest Dispute Care.—The motion for a new trial was called on. Both parties were represented by counsel and ready for the argument, but an objection was made that the court was not sufficiently organized—two Judges only being present—and the case was laid over until Thursday next.

St. Louis, Dez. 31, 1855. The Pork Trade—Delay in the Packing Season—Close of River Navigation—Railroad Enterprise and Progress—Future Prospects of Ierre Haute—A Word of Recommendation for Vincennes, dc., dc.

The hints contained in my letter from Indianapolis a

few days since, in regard to the hog product and trade, will be found to be correct. There is no room to doubt that the product is much greater than was anticipated three months ago. There is just as little room to doubt that the highest point in prices has been reached. At present the farmers threaten to held back and feed on, so that the packing season may be extended into February; but this is a process which, in the first place, requires a large consumption of corn, and in the second, is certain to add greatly to the weight of product. It is not probable, therefore, that the holding back arrangement can operate to elevate prices.

On the other hand, it is charged by the sellers of hogs

that the present let-down is the result of a gotten up pahic, by which the packers desire to depress rates for pur-poses of speculation. I do not consour in this view. It is more reasonable to believe that packers are really alarmed at the prices which have ruled up to within two or three weeks, and actually fear that they have been too liberal. I have it on very good authority that some very heavy contracts made in the early part of the season would gladly be disposed of at cost by the packers.

The last eight days of cold weather have effectually

closed navigation at this point. The river is not frozen over, but it is so full of floating ice that we have no arri-

The last eight days of cold weather have effectually closed navigation at this point. The river is not frozen over, but it is se full of floating ice that we have no arrivals or departures of trading boats. The ferry still manages to cross occasionally, with railroad passengors, to ano frem the Illinois shore, but no teams have been crossed for two days past. The ice extends at least half ways across the river from the eastern shore.

It is not five years since we were quarreling with the Illinois Legislature for the privilege of a railroad across the State, to terminate at Illinoistown, opposite St. Louis. Now, two roads leading eastward extend from that point. The Ohio and Mississippi road is in operation, by way of Alton, to its junction with the Illinois Central, and by spring will be in operation through to Terre Haute, whall then have two lines to Terre Haute arom St. Louis—one by Vincennes, and the where by Alton.

Both these roads, being east and west lines, will do a good business. The local trade on each will in a short time be very large. The country they traverse is one of the most fer tile under the sun, and only needs people and labor to make it one of the most productive.

The town of Terre Haute, where these lines converge, you may put down as one of the strongest points in the West. I do not know whother they take the Haranthere; but their other advanteges are such as will insure the building of a large city; and I now put down for hose who may lock over the files of the Harantworty years hence, the prediction—to become history—that Terre Haute will in 1875 be a city of at least fifty thousand people, and have an immense manufacturing interest. My reasons for this faith are simple. It is a healthy site, has railroad, canal and river transportation to all points of the compass, is no a fine agricultural country, has pleaty of grain, pork, beet, cooper stuff, timber, and, to back all, coal and from. These resources, with no other larger town near to take precedence of it, must make lerre Haute th

The Second Avenue Railroad. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HEBALD.

In your article about the condition of the city railroads you state that the Second avenue cars run down as far as Forty-second street, and that persons living up town can take the Second avenue cars to that point, and then cross over to the Third avenue. This is giving the Se cond Avenue Railroad Company more credit than they are entitled to, for to my knowledge not a car on tha road had been run through to Ferty-second street up to Tuesday noon, although the track was clear sufficientl Tuesday noon, although the track was clear sufficiently to permit them to make their regular trips on Sunday afternoon. But the simple fact is that the company shirthe upper end of their route in every manner possible because it does not happen to pay as well as the lower portion of the road, while the basis of their application for a grant to lay their track in the avenues and street was the facility which it would give to the residents of Harlem and Yorkvile to reach the city. At the time the grant was given to the company, there was no necessify for a rairroad from Forty-se lond street down, as there were at that time lines of stages running through all parts of the eastern portion of the city, which did not find it convenient to lay up for two or three days with every fall of snow. But the Second avenue railroad company either bought or ran them off, and the result we now begin to teel. The last corporation was altogether too remiss in looking after the management of the city railroads, and the consequence was that they have been too remiss in looking after the management of the city railroads, and the consequence was that they have been ranged pretty much to suit the convenience and pockets of the respective companies, without regard to the comfort or accommodation of passengers, and it is to be hoped that our new boards will take the matter in hand, and compel those railroads, particularly the Sec and and Third avenues, to give the residents at the upper end of the island the facilities for reaching the city which they were induced to expect when the privilege was granted them for laying down their rails.

A HARLEM PEDESIRIAN.

## Can the Indian be Civilized?

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 7, 1856.

J. G. BENNETT, ESQ., EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

SER—I, for one, and I hope that every one possessing one drop of blood of the American Indian, will thank you and all such gentlemen who will speak the naked and plain truth in regard to the impositions practised upon our forefathers and our foremothers for the last two

hundred years.

And when you say that there is no use of trying to civilize and Christianize the Indian, under the plan of the

And when you say that there is no use of trying to civilize and Christianize the Indian, under the plan of the pale faces, since they have been trying it on for two hundred years or more, I say that you speak the truth, and nothing but the truth.

And when you said, in your paper of the 7th inst., that the Indian would be better off in his native sphere, by giving to Christianize him in pale face shape, you told another great fact.

And when you said, in your paper of the 7th inst., that the Indian would be better off in his native sphere, by giving him arms and ammunition, and a secluded permanent location, than he is, or can be made to be, by trying to emerge him where he won't stay, (alias Christianize him,) I say, sir, that you told two truths at one time, when you made the above assertion.

Now, my dear friends, it is said that it is "a poor rule that will not work both ways," and to that we will all say smen.

There was, once upon a time, an indian and a pale face gentleman who went on a hunt for game, and the Indian is led a turkey. The game being scarce, the pale face gentleman did not kill anything until he got near home, when he espied a turkey buzzard, and shot him; and the turkey and torkey buzzard was all the game they got. Now, as it appears it ever will be, the pale face gentleman was to divide the game, so he says to the indian, "You take the turkey buzzard, and I will take the turkey, and you the turkey buzzard." "But," said the Indian, "You have not said turkey once to me yet." Notwithstanding, the division remained as the pale face gentleman said.

Now, the pale face Christianizing of the Indian, and all the transactions of any importance of the United States government, has turned out to be pretty much on the turkey buzzard plan, and none knows it better than the poor Indian himself, who sho vs by his stubbornness, as you call it, but I call it his noble, unawering spirit, that he cannot bear the yoke of the pale face.

But may the Great Spirit ever bless Mr. Bennett, and all the transaction

Obituary.

We have learned with deep regret of the premature death of Mr. A. J. S. De Graw, a young and highly esdeath of Mr. A. J. S. De Graw, a young and highly esteemed merchant of Brooklyn. Mr. De Graw was well known on 'Change, where he had been long in association with business men, among whom he had established a high character for integrity and promptness in his pursuite, and by his pleasing acdress had gained a large circle of triends. He was Prevident of the Brooklyn Fire Department, and was crushed by a falling wall during the cecent fire at the Stillwell Iron Works in that city. After lingering a short time, he expired yesterday, in the prime of manhood, being only about thirty-two years of age. His sudden death is lamented by all who knew him. Though young, he was a successful merchant, and by industry and attention to business had accumulated a very handsome property.

The United States sloop-of-war Date, Lieutenant com-manding J. J. B. Walbach, left Porto Grande Nov. 22, for Porto Praya (Cape Verds). Officers and crew all well. Forto Fraya (Cape Verds). Officers and crew all well. The following is a list of her officers:—J. J. B. Walbach, Lieut. commanding; C. J. Van Alstine, Lieutemant; Ed. A. Barnet, do.; J. M. Duncan, do.; J. O. C. Barclay, Surgeon; J. V. B. Bleecker, Purser; L. A. Kimberly, Acting Master; J. A. Kiapp, Captain's Clerk; Z. Whitmarsh, Boatawan; A. T. Farrell, Corporter.

Third Lieutemant Johnson de Lagge has been ordered to the rew pure outler. James C. Boblin, which is stationed at Wilmington, North Carollina.

THE MAYOR OUSTED FROM THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE BOARD-THE WHIGS HAVE EVERYTHING TH

This Board met at 4 o'clock yesterday for the purpose of organizing.

The Mayor and Recorder were not present.

Aldermen Herrick and Healey were also absent. On motion of Alderman Tuckers, Alderman Barker was alled to the chair.

Alderman Voorms moved that the Board proceed to ap-

point a Chairman for the year.

Alderman Clancer submitted that this Board was not

Alderman CLANCEY submitted that this Board was not properly organized in the absence of the Mayor and Recorder, and they were not competent to proceed with business.

The CRAIRMAN decided that the Board had power to organize without either of those gentlemen. Their presence was only necessary in acting upon certain matters.

Alderman CLANCEY said he would have to submit his views to the Board before they proceeded.

The CHAIRMAN said the only course for the Supervisor of the Sixth (Clancey) was to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

the Chair.

Alde man Clancer—Then I do appeal from the decision of the Chair.

On the vote being taken, the Chair was sustained by a

On the vote being laken, the Chair was sustained by a vote of 12 to 8.

Alderman Tucken then moved that the Board proceed to ballot for a Chairman for the present year, and thereupon Ald. Tucker (Eighth ward) and Jackson (Tweifth ward) were appointed tellers.

Alderman Jackson declined to serve as teller, and the Chair pro tem. appointed Alderman Fox, of the Seventh ward. enth ward.

The ballot being taken, there appeared—

The ballot being taken, there appeared—
For Ely. Wood. Blank.

11 2 1

It will thus be seen that six democrats who were present did not vote, and that two were absent.
The CHAIRMAN POT tem. annunced that Alderman Ely having obtained a majority of votes, was daly elected Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for the year.
Aldermen Briggs and Grippith were appointed a commit ee of two to conduct the Chairman to his seat, which was accordingly done with grave solemnity.
Alderman Ely thanked the Board, and said it was not the first time such a course had been adopted. The next business, he said, was to proceed to elect a Cierk.
Alderman Barker proposed that David T. Valentine be appointed Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. Carried unanimously.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next, at four o'cleck.

The Almshouse Governors. The new Board met yesterday, Simeon Draper in the chair. A motion was made to invite the New York Legislature to visit the institutions on Blackwe'l's and Ransall's Islands, which was laid over to the next meeting. There was no other business performed worth mentioning.

The report of the Penitentiary Hospital for December was received from Dr. Sanger, the Resident Physician, and presents the usual amount of statistical information. It shows that 480 patients received medical attendance during the month—173 males and 307 females. 170 were admitted during that time, and a complete synopsis of the life and history of these is given in a series of tables, which appear to present everything that can possibly be educed to figures. Commencing with their ages at the time of admission, 136 being stated as under thirty years reduced to figures. Commencing with their ages at the time of admission, 135 being stated as under thirty years of age, and continuing with the piaces of nativity, we find that \$8 were natives of the United States, 46 having been born in New York, and the residue in Maine, Massa. chusetts, Connectiout, New Jersey, Penr sylvanis and Marylane; 112 were foreigners, 86 being from Ireland, 18 from Germany, 5 from Scodand, 3 from England, 2 from France, and from Canada, Wales and Poland, Leach. The following table gives the number of years each foreigner has rejected in the United States, and the next the number of times that each patient has been admitted to the Fententiary Hospital; 73 being there for the first time, 27 for the second, and thus continued for the twenty-eight time, under which one woman is reported. We are then informed of the education these people poasessed; 31 could read and write well, 78 only imperfectly and 60 were entirely uneducated. This classification is subdivided into natives and foreigners, 19 natives being included in the 31 who read and write well, 26 in toose imperfectly educated and 15 in those uneducated. Other tables give the condition, the habits and the habits in conjunction with the ages of the patients; and also the the habits of their parents, this latter being, we presume, intended to show the effects of parental influence. The occupation of each is given, tegether with the time which has elapsed since it was followed; 111 having worked at their respective employments within six months of the final tables give the result of the treatment received by 150 patients who were discharged during December, 106 of whom were cured, and only one cled. This fact, taking into consideration that 450 persons have been uniar Dr. Sanger's care during the time embraced in this report, is most creditable to his management. Many persons are under the impression that atmission to a public hospital is almost equivalent to immediate death; but if this institution progresses as it has been progress

City Intelligence.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD-DEATH OF THE SUFFERER.—Information was received at the Coroners' office yesterday, to the effect that the little girl named Emily Stack, who was so severely injured on the Eighth Avenue Railroad, a few evenings ago, had died at the New York Hospital from the effects of her injuries. An inquest will be held upon the body of the deceased to-day.

Police Intelligence.

SUSPICION OF ARDUCTION. Patrick Darling was taken into custody on suspicion of having abducted a German girl, who arrived in this city from Flushing, L. L., a few days ago. The accused was bired by her to take her luggage to a house up town, hired by her to take her ingrage to a house up town, where she had some acquaintances, but instead of doing so it is thought he inviegled her into some disreputable house. On being questioned as to what he had done with the girl, he raid he left her in a lager bier saloon in William street; but this proving to be untrue, suspicions were raised as to his conduct towards the missing girl, and complaint being made against him, he was arrested and locked up in the Tombs until he can give a satisfactory account of the whereabouts of the girl.

Court of Common Pleas.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Juage Ingraham.

THE BAIL OF WILLIAM COGGROVE, WHO CAUSED JUDGE STUART'S TROUBLE.

The People w. John B. Frink.—The detendant in this case entered into a recognizance in behalf of William Cosgrove, who was charged with burglary, in the sum of \$3,000, to appear and answer the said charge, er any indictment that might be found against him, at the Court of Seasions. In June, 1853, the recognizances were forfeited, and judgment was entered against the defendant in the sum of \$3,000. Cosgrovs was subsequently arrested, and discharged firm the arrest, and a nolle proseque entered upon the indiciment by the District Attorney, through Sidney H. Stuart, late City Judge. After that, Cosgrove, who sometimes called himself Connolly, was re-indicted upon the same charge, and again discharged therefrom by the District Attorney. The derendant says that he employed a constable to proceed to Baitimore to arrest Cosgrove; that he did arrest him; but that, on their way to New York, Cosgrove made his escupe in Philadelphia, and the defendant did not see him again until after the nolle procequi had been entered. The defendant alleges that he incurred an actual expense of \$300 in endeavoring to procure the arrest of Cosgrove.

Judge lograham, in giving his decision, said;—I can see nothing in these papers to justify this Court, under the rules which have governed us in remitting forfeited recognizances, to grant this application. The fact that a nolle prosequi was entered subsequently should have no such effect under the circumstances attending that act. At any rate, we would not give weight to such a proceeding unless the Court of Sessions and the District Attorney united in a recommendation to this Court to grant such remission. We have invariably required some good reason for such an application, and the rule cannot be departed from in this case. Application denied, without prejudice to a renewal of the same on other papers.

Court of Common Pleas-General Term.

Court of Common Pleas—General Term.

THE LIBEL ON BUSS AND REID.

J.N. 8.—Russ & Reid rs. James and Evatus Brooks.—
Daly J.—The effect of the charge made by the Code is, that when the defendant pleads a justification, but fails to prove it, he shall not be precluded from giving evidence in mitigation, provided he has set up in his answer the facts and circumstances on which he means to rely in mitigation. The gravamen of the libel set out in the complaint is, that the plaintiffs were engaged in a fraudulent attempt to indicate the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the Russ pavement; that Russ had carried Common Councils for job after job, year after year, and that his outlits had been so expensive that his income and double profits had scarcely made up the costs of these outfits. It is difficult to get at the precise charge made in the publication without the aid of the innerdoes made use of in the complaint to show its intent or true meaning, and the substance of the innerdoes is, that the defendants istended that it should be believed that the plaintiffs had been accustomed to pay the Common Council bribes for job after job, year after year, and that the plaintiffs were engaged in a fraudulent attempt to influence the decision of the Supreme Court. The matter set up in mitigation of damsges is in effect that the plaintiffs had entered into a contract with the Common Council for the pavement of the Bowery, for which they would obtain excessive profits, more than one-half of the actual cost. That divers persons had offered to do the work in as good a manner as the plaintiffs for many percent less and give security. That the contract was made by the Common Council, though the Harlem Railroad were under obligation to keep the Bowery in repair. That by the plaintiff so contract part of the Bowery, which had been but recently paved, was to be taken up and donsted to them. That they pretended to have a patent right for the peopliar paved of faith: and generally the defendants propose to give in evidence

Court of General Sessions.

OPENING OP THE JANUARY TERM—JUDGE CAPRON'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY—A MAINE LAW JUDGE ON THE BENCH.

This Court was opened jesterday morning by Judge Capron, who will occupy the bench during the present month. This was the first appearance of Judgo Capron upon the bench as City Judge, which position he holds in place of Sidney H. Stuart, resigned.

The following gentlemen were sworn as grand jurors:-George P. Nevin,
Charles Tousley,
Einsthan Thorn,
George R. Andrews,
Mancus W. Backus,
Febraser Collamore,
Samuel N. Dodge,
James L. Dannat,
Lyman Denison,
John R. Laurence,
Charles H. Mount,
atcher. Wm. Habershaw, foreman, Willis Blackstone, Charles C. Buxton, Stephen Cutter, William Edgar, Charles N. Fearing, William Edgar, Charles N. Fearing, Abrjah S. Feeks, Henry A. Hurlbut, Ellis B. Harned, Richard D. Lathrop, Josian S. Leverett, Charles Fletcher

Judge Capron then delivered to the jury the following

Gentlemen:—As the seasions of the Criminal Courts of this city occur so frequently, it can rarely happen that a few members who are familiar with its order, powers and daties. If the calendar of the Court were sait large, almost beyond precedent, as I am informed, and time were not, therefore, too valuable to be consumed in mercity theoretic and historical carration, it would be interesting and not without proit to look back into the stormy history of the English law, and contemplate the struggies of our Saxoa forefathers against the tyranny and usurpations of the British crown. Suffice it to say here, that we should see among the gunrantees of personal security for the said of the structure of the said o

terest, discount, or consucration on the total or money can be received than at the rate of seven dollars for the use of one hundred dollars for one year, on the sum loand. If more is received, the person receiving it is guilty exceeding sit months, or the person receiving it is guilty exceeding sit months, or both. Another of these statutes is the law declaring and prohibiting extortion. No public officer or person can demand or receive any other or larger fee or reward than that which is fixed by law for the performance of the particular service for which the fee or reward is demanded. Whoever shall wichate this provision is guilty of a misdomenon, and is liable to treble the damages sustained by the party agrieved thereby. Another of these statutes is the election laws. The safeguards that are thrown around the integrity of the ballo-bx. by this emmently important sugards are declared to be either felonies or misdemanors, according to their character, and the punishments imposed are correspondingly severe. What is familiarly called "swearing in a vote," if false, is declared to be perjury. Frocuring a vote to be falsely sworn in, is the same crime. Purchasing votes is declared to bleyr. Furnishing entertainment, or paying for it, by a candidate for free, or other person, previous to or during election, or furnishing money to promote the election of such esadidates, is a crime. Changing or altering votes and it is proper number of names; wilrully disobeying the lawful commands of the Boards of Inspectors; obstructing or bindering electors on their way to the poits; voting, or offering a vote in an election given the same crime, and are indictable. Another of these laws is the statute prohibitory in a vote of a lottery, is authorized by the law, of this day, and the proper and the purpose of giving, a vote, knowing the person not to be qualified, are all acts which, by the election law, are declared to be misdemeanors, and are indictable. Another of these laws is the statute prohibitory but it is not a probabl

could be usefully made. I have only said so much respecting it as I deemed anesessary in compliance with the legislature requirement in virtue of which I call your attention to the law. It is may duty to mention that my respected conjutor on this beaut, for whose opinions I have great deterense, has decided, as presiding Judge of an inferior tribural, against the constitutionality of this law; but I am not aware that he has so held in this court. It would sifted me the highest pleasure if my brother and I could think alike on this question, so vitally connected as it is with all the relations and business of life in this great city, whose prosperity and fair fame, both of us, I have no doubt, equally desire to promote. But we differ on this subject and differ widely. Under the circumstances, I have concluded to say to you, gentlemen, what I presume you already know, that it is your duty to take the law as it is pronounced by this court, and to act accordingly in the discharge of your duties. By a statute passed at the last sassion of the Legislature, subsequently to the enactment of the Pre-hibitor; law, exclusive jurisdiction is given to the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace in all cases of misdemeanor arising in this city, unless the accused, on being brought before the committing magistrate, shall elect to be tried in this court, and shall give ball for his appear ance accordingly, or unless the Court of Special Sessions shall order the trial to be had in this court. You will perceive, therefore, that you have jurisdiction only of such cases arising under the Prohibitory law as have been sent up from the Special Sessions. In all such cases, the papers relating thereto, with the names of the witnesses, will be found on file in the office of the Clerk of this court. When application shall be made to you, your first duty will be to procure those papers from the Clerk, as they are the only evidence of your authority to entertain the complaint. I am not aware that any such cases exist but if any should be pr

Coroner's Inquest.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—Coroner Connery held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a man named the skull and other injuries accidentally received by falling down the hatchway of the ship Diadem, now lying at the foot of Wall street. The deceased was a steve-dore, and while employed on board of the Dialem was knocked into the hold by a case of goods striking him ea the cheat as he was standing near the edge of the hatch-way. Verdict in accordance with the above facts. De-ceased was a native of Ireland, and was forty-six years of age.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner Connery held an inquest on Monday, at No. 16 Grand street, upon the body of a child eight years of age, named Adelaide Jackson, who cied from severe injuries sustained on the 5th instant, by her clothes catching fire, at the residence of her parents. Verdict—"Accidental death."

I noticed an article in this morning's paper, stating that "a man named Joseph Curran died of congestion of the brain, produced by immersion in the water of the East river, he having jumped overboard from the ship Roscius, in an endeavor to desert her, he having shipped while in a state of intoxication," which, I assure vou, is untrue; but the following are the facts:—The deceased shipped on board of her in a sober condition, about three weeks ago, during which time no cause for his desertion has occurred; but on Saturday, in discharging his daty, his toot slipped, and he fell overboard. By inserting this in your valuable journal, you will oblige,
Yours, respectfully,
New York, Jan. 7, 1856. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Brooklyn City News.

THE SCHOONER HAMMOND.—The two men who were taken out of the forecastle of the schooner Hammend, feet of Bridge street, on Sunday morning, in an insensible condition, caused by the coal gas which generated in the place they were in, on account of the exclusion of fresh air, were taken to the hospital, where one of them, named Daniel Dorod, died yesterday. The other still survives. This is the second, out of the three in the cable on Saturday night, who has died.

A NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Brooklyn Board of Education last evening adonted the report of Judge Complant directs.

last evening adopted the report of Judge Copeland, directing the establishment of a normal school. The school will be located on the corner of Concord and Adams atreets, and will be commenced on the first Saturday of February next. The sessions will be held on caturday of each week, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M. A committee was appointed to take charge of the school.

Jersey City Intelligence.

Ho FOR NICARAGURA -It is stated that a party of Ho for Nicaragura—It is stated that a party of fillbusters is organizing with great secresy in the town of Bergen. It has already gathered considerable strength and is destined for Nicaragus, to join the forces of Gen. Walker. It was set on foot by parties in New York, who believed that the affair could be conducted with more privacy and greater success there than in New York, under the espionage of the United States officers and the police. It is probable that this party will start at an early day and will leave Bergen Point in a schooner, and be put on board of a steamer or other vessel, together with their outfit and munitions, in the lower bay.

Theatres and Ezhibitions.

Theatres and Ezhibitions.

Froadway Theatres and several and mechanical production, and, hundreds of old playsoers eulogise it as being far superior to anything they ever saw before. The scenes at the close of each act are beautiful in the extreme. "Catching a Mermaid" will precede the speciacle this evening; Mr. Chapman as thehumbug Showman, and Misa Manners as the Mermaid, affords a great deal of amusement.

Niblo's.—The revival of the great spectacular pantomines called "Racul; or, the Magic Star," has had the effect of filling this popular establishment with large numbers of people who seldom visit any other place of amusement. The scenery is magnificent to a degree, and the machinery as perfect as art could render it, added to which is the capital acting of the Ravels, who have no superiors as pantominisis on the stage. Previous to "Raoul," the pantomime of "Jeannette and Jeannot," and the ballet of "The Isle of Nympis," in the latter of which Mile. Robert and the ballet roupe appear.

Howery Theatre.—The beautiful poetical spectacie called "Mazeppa; or, the Wild Horse of Tartary," has been revived with unusual splendor at the old Bowery, and, as a consequence, the admirers of the sublime and the thrilling are nightly crowding the house to witness the startling and dangerous ride of the unfortunate here of the drama. Mr. Ward enasts Mazeppa and Mrs. Ward by the various members of the company, In addition to the spectacle, the farce off "The Spitfire" and equestrianism this evening.

Burton's Theatre.—The popular manager here having made a remarkably successful hit with his new pieces, has very wisely determined to keep them before the public. The entertainments to night will commence with the highly comical sketch called "Der Nacht Watch tern," in which Mr. Burton plays the part of a froileknome watchman, who, having been induced temporar

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A superb bill has been issued for the benefit of Mr. Walcot, a great favorite with New Yorkers, which takes place this evening. Taylor's charming comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep" will be played by a strong cast, embracing the names of Messrs. Walcot, Brougham and Norton, and Miss E Rayssond and Mrs. Heey. Mr. Brougham's novel extravagance, "Po-ca-hon-tas," which has created so much merriment for more than a fortnight, is the final piece, and is of itself sufficiently attractive to fill the house.

LAURA KERNE'S VARREIDS.—This establishment was

for more than a fortnight, is the final piece, and is of itself sufficiently attractive to fill the house.

LAURA KERNE'S VARIETIES.—This establishment was again filled by a large and fashionable audience last evening, attracted thither by the nevel and peculiar drama, entitled "The King of the Court and the Queen of the Market," which was performed more smoothly, satisfactorily and effective than on the first night of its production. The artists evidently felt easy in their partisand rendered them in a capital manner. The piece is strongly east and seems destined to have a long run. "P. P., or, the Man and the Tiger," is the after piece for to night.

Wood's Minstrums.—Judging from the crowd's who every evening fill the new hall at 444 Boosdway, this is quite as mucn of a gala week as was the last. All admire the vocal and instrumental abilities of Mr. Wood's troupe, and everybody laughs at the perplexities of "Sambo" in his dream, as definested by George.

BUCKLEY'S SERINADERS.—The receipts this evening are for Mr. Short, the affable and obliging treasurer, whose benefit was postponed from Saturday in consequence of the storm. The selections of songs and dances are of the storm. The selections of songs and dances are of the very best, and will be rendered in a manner fally equal to their merit. The burlesque afterpiece is "Right-and the Third."

A Miss Heme of Williamsbury, Indiana, was an initial

A Miss Home of Williamsburg. Indrana, was on trial